SOV/62-59-8-18/42

Kinetics and Chemism of the Polycondensation of Esters of the α-Amino Acids and Peptides. Communication 9. On the Autocatalytic Nature of the Polycondensation of the Ethylester of Glycine in the Presence of Carbon Dioxide

chain is more rapid than the formation of new chains. Thus two stages could be observed: formation of new chains and growth of the chains. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1957

Card 2/2

5(3)

AUTHORS: Kozarenko, T. D., Poroshin, K. T. SOV/62-59-8-25/42

TITLE: Investigation of the Influence of the Amount of the Alkoxyl Residue of Glycine Esters on the Reaction Rate of the Polycondensation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 8, pp 1484-1485 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The polycondensation of esters of the α-amino acids may be greatly affected by the presence of substances of an acid nature. This effect was observed in the case of glycine ester by the effect of the alkoxyl residue. When this residue increases (methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-) the reaction rate of the polycondensation is greatly diminished. This phenomenon is particularly marked at the transition from methyl to ethyl. The same observation was already made by Kachal'skiy (Ref 2) who obtained, at the polycondensation of methylglycine ester, much higher molecular weights than in the case of other glycine esters. This effect was particularly strong in the case of the polycondensation of peptide esters which do not easily undergo a polycondensation reaction. The facts were proved experimentally in the present paper. The n-propyl-, n-butyl-, and methyl esters, the latter

Card 1/2

prepared according to Katchalski (Ref 2), were reacted with initiating carbon dioxide. The experimental results (monomer consumed as a function of the duration of the reaction) are illustrated in the figure. The formation of the solid phase (diketonepiperazine) starts after as little as one hour in the case of methylglycine ester, but after three hours in the case of the other compounds. Diketonepiperazine was determined according to the method described in reference 6. The relevant values are contained in table 1. It is stressed as being highly significant that the isopropylglycine ester is much closer to the ethylglycine ester as regards its reaction rate than to the n-propyl ester. Similar laws were also observed in the case of DL-alanine, in accordance with data found in relevant publications (Ref 3). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1958

5(3)

SOV/62-59-9-24/40

AUTHORS: Kozarenko, T. D., Poroshin, K. T., Kuz'mina, M. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the Polycondensation of Glycylglycine Ethyl Ester

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 9, pp 1663-1665 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to clarify the course of the polycondensation reaction of glycine ethyl ester, the polycondensation of dimeric glycylglycine ester at 40°C and in the presence and absence of CO_2 is investigated in the present paper. The course of the reaction was determined by the percentage of ethoxyl groups in the reaction mass. The polycondensation of glycylglycine ester is very slow (300 hr). CO_2 accelerates only the condensation of glycine ethyl ester, not, however, that of glycylglycine ethyl ester. In the latter reaction the carbethoxyl group of the symmetric carbamate formed by the dipeptide is activated, but is too far removed from the group requiring activation for the reaction to continue. Thus it is concluded, that the polycondensation of glycine ethyl ester does not proceed via the dimer, but rather by the successive, independent addition of amino acid ester molecules to a peptide

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Investigation of the Polycondensation of Glycylglycine Ethyl Ester

SOV/62-59-9-24/40

ester molecule. Without solvent, the reaction began only after 150 hrs. By paper chromatography, piperazinedione and tetraglycine ethyl ester were found to be the final reaction products. The condensation reaction is described, and the apparatus used is given in figure 1. The tetraglycine ester was determined by means of differential titrimetric analysis. There are 2 figures and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1958

Card 2/2

5(3)

AUTHORS: Poroshin, K. T., Khurgin, Yu. I., Kozarenko, T. D.

SOV/2o-124-1-29/69

TITLE: Polycondensation of Glycine Ethyl Ester in the Presence of Its Carbamate (Polikondensatsiya etilovogo efira glitsina v prisutstvii yego karbamata)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 1o5 - 1o6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The carbamate formation represents the first stage of the reaction mentioned in the title of the α-amino acids in the presence of CO_2 (Ref 1). It proceeds practically instantly (Ref 2) as compared with the other stages. It was earlier proved (Ref 3) that the course of the polycondensation is determined by the relative initial concentration of the initiator (in this case the carbamate). Although the α-amino acid esters as well as their carbamates are rather stable, they are subjected to polycondensation on CO_2 addition. Thus, carbamate and not CO_2 is the real initiator. Thus, polycondensation must occur also on adding carbamate to the monomeric ester. The rate of the polycondensation and the com-

position of the resulting products will be independent of the way of introducing the initiator. The purpose of the present paper is to check the assumption that the carbamates actually initiate the polycondensation of the α-amino acid esters in the presence of CO_2. As can be seen from the data on the monomer consumption (Fig 1) the reaction initiated by carbamate is of first order, viz. it proceeds in the same way as on initiation by CO_2. It was earlier proved that the rate of the monomer consumption rises with an increase in the initial concentration of the initiator (Ref 3). In the reaction initiated by carbamate the first stage of the rapid consumption of the initiator is missing. This rapid stage, however, occurs in the initiation by CO_2 (Fig 1) . The chromatographic investigation of the polycondensate proved that the quantitative composition of the reaction products is independent of the way of formation of the initial reaction mixture. There are 1 figure and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Polycondensation of Glycine Ethyl Ester in the Presence of Its Carbamate

SOV/2o-124-1-29/69

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: August 29, 1958, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1958

Card 3/3

POROSHIN, K.T.; KHURGIN, Yu.I.; DMITRIYEVA, M.G.; KOZARENKO, T.D.

Kinetics and mechanism of the polycondensation of amino acid esters and peptides. Report No.12: Polycondensation of ethyl glycylglycinate. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd. khim. nauk no.12:2215-2220 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Glycine) (Condensation products)

POROSHIN, K.T.; SHIBNEV, V.A.; DEBABOV, V.G.; KOZARENKO, T.D.

Hydrolytic stability of some di- and tripeptides including L-proline, L-Hydroxyproline and glycine. Biokhimiia 25 no.4: 693-700 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Laboratory of Protein Chemistry, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(PEPTIDES) (HYDROLYSIS)

SHIBNEV, V.A.; KOZARENKO, T.D.; POROSHIN, K.T.

Peptide ethers containing L-proline and glycine. Izv.AN SSSR Otd. khim.nauk no.8:1500-1506 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Peptides) (Proline) (Glycine)

KOZARENKO, T. D., SHIBNEV, V. A., and DEBABOV, V. G. (USSR)

"Preparation of Synthetic Ploymer Modeling Textured Collagen."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

POROSHIN, K.T.; SHIBNEV, V.A.; KOZARENKO, T.D.; DEBABOV, V.G.

Synthesis of pentides, analogues of a collagen fragment, composed of glycine and amino acids. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.1:122-130 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR im. N.D.Zelinskogo.
(Peptides)

POROSHIN, K.T.; DEBABOV, V.G.; SHIBNEV, V.A.; KOZARENKO, T.D.

Synthesis of a collagenase substrate, a methyl ether of carbobenzoxy--L-prolyl-L-alanylglycyl-L-proline. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:3006-3010 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Collagenase) (Ethers) (Proline)

S/062/62/000/001/011/015
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Patrikeyev, V. V., Kozarenko, T. D., and Balandin, A. A.

TITLE: Specific polycondensation of amino acid esters

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1962, 170 - 171

TEXT: Experiments showed that the polycondensation of dl-alanine methyl ester was greatly accelerated by silica gel. Diketo piperazine (of the cyclic alanine dimer) and polypeptide, ratio 96 : 4, are formed. The molecular weight of the polypeptide was higher than in polycondensation by CO_2.

The effect of silica gel modified by organic substances was studied. Freshly precipitated silica gel produced according to V. V. Patrikeyev et al. (Dokl. AN SSSR, no. 4, 851 (1960)) was treated (1) with 2% diketo piperazine solution (produced from alanine); (2) with 2% tripeptide-alanyl glycyl glycine solution; (3) an untreated silica gel sample was used for control. The impregnated silica gels were dried, pulverized, treated on the water bath with perhydrol, washed with hot water, and dried on the

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water bath. Then, they were reacted with alanine methyl ester (ratio 1 : 1) at 37°C. The course of reaction was observed by determining, at certain intervals, the content of nonreacted monomer by extracting with ether. About 20% of monomer only was polycondensed after 100 hr without silica gel. With silica gel, monomer consumption was about 90%. The polycondensates were extracted with hot water, and evaporated in vacuo. The linear polymers were adsorbed by an ion exchanger (polystyrene with 4% divinyl benzene, sulfonated under mild conditions), the nonpolar diketo piperazine was eluted with H_2O. The cyclic dimer was identified by Moore and Stein's ninhydrin method (see below). The following was found. The silica gel treated according to (1) yielded a diketo piperazine : polypeptide ratio of 96.5 : 3.5; the silica gel treated according to (2) yielded a ratio of 86 : 14. The control sample (3) had a ratio of 96 : 4. A silica gel pretreated with casein yielded a ratio of 50 : 50. Thus, the specifically modified surface of silica gel acts as a matrix for an oriented, specific polycondensation of amino acids. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Moore, W. H. Stein, J. Biol. Chem., 211,

S/062/62/000/001/011/015
Specific polycondensation of ... B101/B110

907 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

Card 3/3

KHODOS, Kh.G.; KOZARENKO, T.D.; KLADNIKOV, V.I.

Content of amino acids in the cerebrospinal fluid in epilepsy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.8:1174-1177 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. Kh.G. Khodos) Irkutskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Laboratoriya prirodnykh soyedineniy (zaveduyushchiy T.D. Kozarenko) Irkutskogo instituta organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KOVACHEV, D.; KOZAREV, G.; BENEVSKI, M.; OVCHAROVA, T.

Experimental results in the subsoiling of the arable layer of the lixiviated forest maroon soils. Izv Inst "Nikola Pushkarov" 7:7-33 '63.

KOZAREV, K.

Laboratory Method for Obtaining of Magnesium Oxide from Brine and Dolomite for the Production of Magnesite Refractories.

TEZHKA PROMYSHLENOST (Heavy Industry) Issue #10; 45; October 1955

KOZAREV, Kh.

KOZAREV, Kh. Improving the technology of hot-plating steel wire with zinc. p. 17, Vol 5, no. 11, 1956.
LEKA PROMISHLENOST.
Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

Kozarev, Khr.

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Manufacturing. Electrodeposition. Chemical Sources of Electrical Current. H-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25795

Author : Kozarev Khr., Mardirosov N.
Inst :
Title : Electrolytic Zinc-Plating of Articles of Complex Configuration.

Orig Pub : Leka promishlenost, 1957, 6, No 6, 21-23.

Abstract : In order to find a substitute for the toxic cyanide electrolyte in zinc-plating of articles of a complex configuration a study was made of baths based on NH_4Cl. A bath of the following composition (in g/liter): $ZhCl_2$ 50, citric acid 75, H_3BO_3 20, NH_4Cl 120-200, gelatin 2; at pH 4, temperature 20° and D_c 0.5-1 a/dm^2,

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25795

makes it possible to produce satisfactory coatings on relief articles. Rate of deposition about 5 μ/hour. A bath of the following composition (in g/liter): $ZnCl_2$ 20, NH_4Cl 280, H_3BO_3 25, gelatin 5; at pH 3.5-4.5, temperature 20° and D_c 1.2-2 a/dm^2, makes it possible to produce light colored, smooth coatings on relief articles, at a deposition rate of about 10 μ/hour. This bath contains readily available salts, is stable in operation, and can be used as a substitute for cyanide electrolyte in zinc-plating.

Card 2/2

H-12

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology--Chemical Products and Their Applications--Electrochemical industries. Elec- *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75456

AUTHOR : Marinkov, N. D., Kozarev, Kh. N., and Mardirosov,
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Electrolytes for the Nickel Plating of Cast Iron and Steel Articles

ORIG. PUB. : Leka Promishlenost, 7, No 12, 19-21 (1958)

ABSTRACT : A study of the effect of the addition of organic acids to nickel plating baths has shown that optimum results are obtained with a bath of composition (in gms/liter): $NiSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ 250, NaCl 10, H_3BO_3 10, Na_2SO_4 30, sulfanilic acid 0.5, pH 4-5, temperature 30-35°, D_c [cathodic current density] 2-3.5 amps/dm^2, rate of deposition of Ni 30-35 μ per hr. The deposits adhere well to the base metal and have a low porosity (about 1 pore per 1 cm^2).

CARD: 1/1 * plating. Galvanic cells.

E-2

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 9 1960, No. 32523

AUTHOR : Mestudzhiyan, I., Marinkov, N., and Kozarev, Kh.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Precise Determination of Chromium in Chromium-Containing Electrolytes

ORIG. PUB. : Leka Promishlenost, 8, No 5, 17-19 (1959)

ABSTRACT : 50 ml of sample are diluted with water to 1 liter (solution A) and 20 ml of the solution obtained are treated with about 250-300 ml water, heated to boiling with 20 ml conc H_2SO_4, the resulting solution is treated with an excess of 0.2 N Mohr salt (the required amount of Mohr salt is determined graphically by the sp gr of the sample), and titrated with 0.1 N $KMnO_4$ solution (the content of Cr(6+) is determined). A second 20-ml sample of solution A is treated with 10-12 ml conc H_2SO_4,

CARD: 1/2

E-2

CATEGORY : Bulgaria

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17523

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 50-100 ml water, 3 ml of 1% $AgNO_3$ solution, and 10 gms $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, the resulting solution is refluxed for 30-45 min, cooled, 20 ml of conc H_2SO_4 are added, followed by an excess of 0.2 N Mohr salt solution, and the resulting solution is titrated with 0.1 N $KMnO_4$ (the total Cr content is determined). The Cr(3+) content is obtained by difference.

N. Turkevich

CARD: 2/2

KOZAREV, Zdravko, mas. tehnicar (Sarajevo, Dure Salaja 26/III, Grbavica)

A proposal for the reconstruction of the system of professional education. Tehnika Jug 19 no.1:19-22 Ja '64.

1. Visa pedagoska skola, sef Biroa za organizaciju Fabrike motora, Sarajevo.

DANON, S.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik., KOZAREVA, M.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Attempt to change the Escherichia coli population in rats. Gig. i san. 23 no.9:77-78 S '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz sanitarno-mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii Bolgarskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta
(ESCHERICHIA COLI,
change intestinal microflora in rats (Rus))

KOZAREVA, P.; EFREMOV, I.

"Center Education and Culture." p. 32,
(KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Vojislav DJUKANOVIC and Dr Djordje KOZAREVIC, Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for Public Health and Social Welfare (Sekretarijat SIV [Savezno Izvrsno Vece] za narodno zdravlje i socijalnu politiku) and Federal Institute of Public Health (Savezni zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu), Belgrade.

"Mortality and Leading Causes of Death in Yugoslavia."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 18, No 11, 1962; pp 365-377.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Over-all mortality in Yugoslavia decreased from around 20 per 1,000 in early 1920s to around 10 in 1961. It is now lowest in Montenegro, highest in Kosovo-Metohija part of Serbia. In same period, infant mortality went from 170 to 80; now lowest in Slovenia (29.4) highest in Kosovo-Metohija (127.2.) Senility and ill-defined causes still lead in death certificates (26.7%) followed by atherosclerotic and degenerative cardiovascular diseases (10.5%), cancer (8.1), pneumonia (7.3%), central nervous system diseases (5.7) tuberculosis 4.8, accidents 4.8 per cent. Data by regions; 10 tables, 15 diagrams, 6 Yugoslav, 9 Western references. 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Djordje KOZAREVIC, Federal Institute for Health Protection (Savezni Zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu,) Belgrade.

"The Natural Course of Disease and Levels of Health Protection."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 19, No 5, 1963; pp 145-151.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Discursive and didactic essay permuting and recapitulating a large number of basic principles of epidemiology, attractively illustrated in four complex diagrams with arrows and indications of four-dimensionality, listings of causes and remedies. Exhortatory statements are directed at health workers at the lower levels of the Yugoslav socialist medical system, calling them to the full realization of the limitless complexities of their tasks and warning them from narrowing their sights to an oversimplified concept of medical needs of the population. Four diagrams; 8 Yugoslav, 1 Czech, 1 Soviet and 13 Western references.

1/1

YUGOSLAVIA

KOZAREVIC, Dr Djordje, Federal Public Health Institute (Savezni Zavod za Zdravstvenu Zaštitu), Belgrade.

"Certain Problems of Chronic Diseases in Yugoslavia."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 19, No 9, 1963, pp 277-290.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Analyses of the proportional incidence of disease and mortality, of medical care costs, of absenteeism, and of worker disabilities have shown that those chronic conditions which are the leading causes of death in Yugoslavia are likewise the most prominent from the aforementioned aspects. The article stresses the need for a service consisting of dispensaries and allied institutions to be concerned with organizing the control of the most widespread chronic illnesses from the level of the individual commune, at which level the primary effort must be waged, all the way up to federal level.

Nineteen Western and 14 Yugoslav references of recent date.

YUGOSLAVIA

KOZAREVIC, Djordje, M.D., Federal Center for Health Protection;
DJORDJEVIC, Bozidar, M.D., Professor of the Medical Faculty, Belgrade

"Distribution and Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases in Yugoslavia"

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 22, No 5, 1966, pp 152-161

Abstract: There is an overincreasing evidence that the cardiovascular diseases are on the rise in Yugoslavia. The authors discuss the characteristics and classification of data concerning these diseases, the size of the problem in Yugoslavia, the mortality and morbidity from these diseases, and suggest also various, mostly preventive and epidemilogical measures for the control of cardiovascular diseases. The arguments are supported by comprehensive statistical data organized into tables and diagrams. The processing of data is carried out according to disease as well as according to geographic regions. There are 12 Yugoslav references.

1/1

KOZAREVSKIY, Ye., inzh.

Outstanding drivers of heavy tractor trains. Avt.transp. 40 no.3:25 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Tractor trains)

VOSTRIKOV, Lev Ivanovich; KOZAREVSKIY, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; PLEKHANOV, I.P., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Adjustment of MAZ motortrucks]Regulirovka avtomobilei MAZ. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 54 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Motortrucks—Maintenance and repair)

KOZAREZ, K.

Kapitalisticheskiy rynok nefti (The Capitalist Petroleum market, by) A. Manukyan (i) K. Kozarez. Moskva, vneshtorgizdat, 1953.
147 p. Tables

SO: I
735.59
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1. KOZAREZ, K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Petroleum Industry

7. Status of the petroleum market in capitalist countries. Vnesh. torg. 23 No.4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

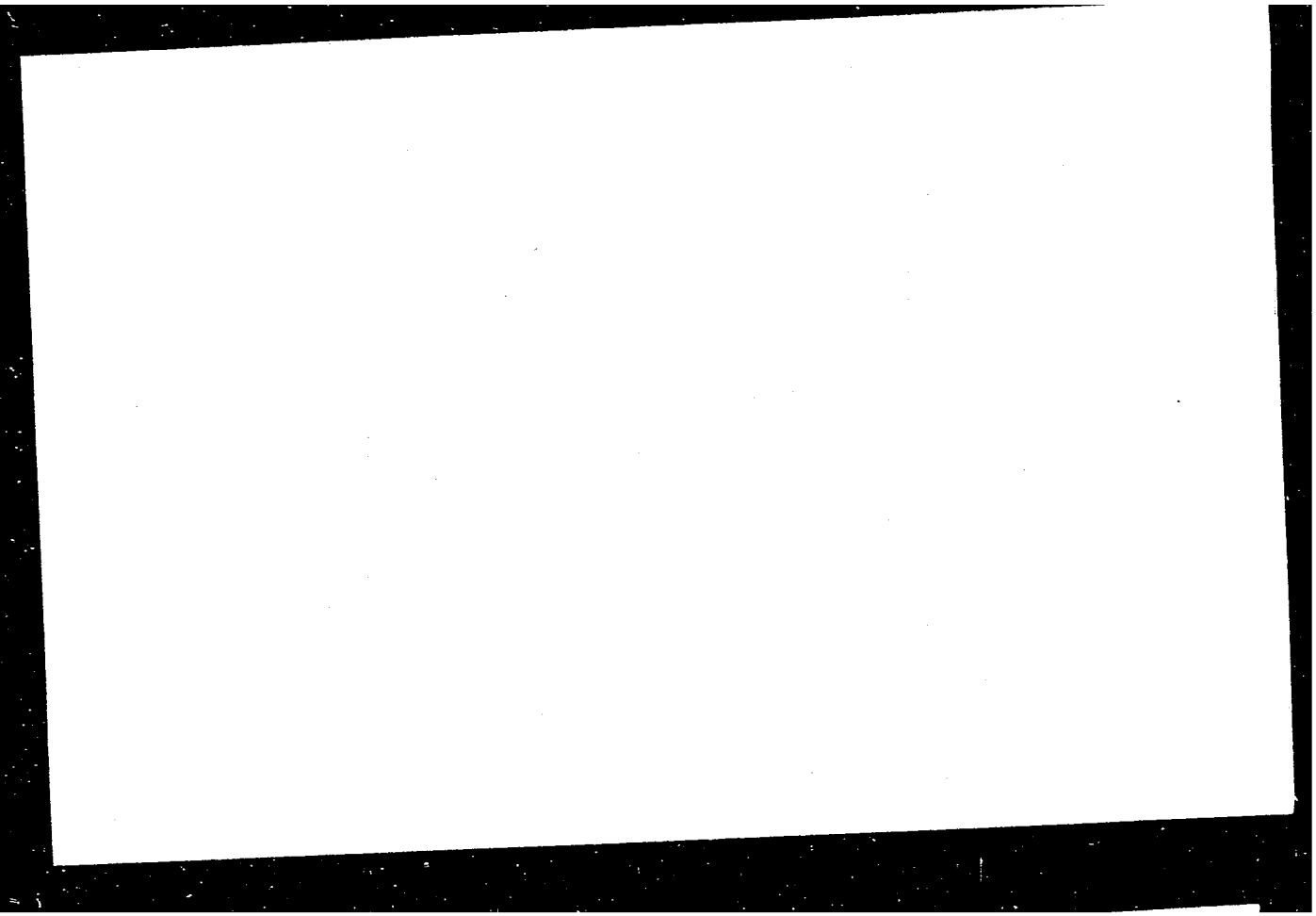
KOZAREZ, K.

"Near East; oil and independence" by R.N. Andresian, A.IA. El'ianov. Reviewed by K. Kozarez. Vnesh.torg. 42 no.12:40-43 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Near East—Petroleum industry) (Andresian, R.N.) (El'ianov, A.IA.)

ABUGOV, Boris Grigor'yevich; KOZAREZ, Vladimir Yakovlevich; PENKNOVICH, L.D., nauchnyy red.; GAVRILOV, F.P., red.; ROMANOV, B.V., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Collection of problems in mechanical drawing] Zadachnik po mashinostroitel'nomu chercheniiu. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i perer. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 366 fold. l. (in portfolio) ___[Practical manual for teachers to accompany the "Collection of problems in mechanical drawing."] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo dlia prepodavatelei k zadachniku po mashinostroitel'nomu cherchenilu. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i perer. 1957. 39 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Mechanical drawing--Study and teaching)



COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75459

AUTHOR : Kozarev, Kh., Marinkov, N., and Mardirosov, N.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Hard Chroming

ORIG. PUB. : Leka Promishlenost, 8, No 2, 22-24 (1959)

ABSTRACT : For the production of coatings of 1200-1300 Vickers hardness, the authors recommend the use of a bath of composition (in gms/liter): CrO_3 250, H_2SO_4 2.5, Cr_2O_3 5-10, opium powder 0.5; temperature 45-55°, D_c = 25-60 amps/dm², BT [sic] = 16-24%. Additions of morphine (0.5-1 gm/liter), papaverine (0.5 gm/liter), and of codeine phosphate (0.5 gm/liter) were also tested. It has been found that such additions give good results but are not very useful in view of their high cost. A process for the preparation of the bath is described.

CARD: 1/1

DOBROVOL'SKIY, N.P., dotsent; KOROLEVA, V.I., dotsent; KOZAREZENKO, I.M., assistent

Determination of zinc in water. Gig. i san. 21 no.9:83-94 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz kafedry organicheskoy khimii i kafedry neorganicheskoy khimii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta

(WATER SUPPLY
zinc determ. in drinking water)
(ZINC, determ.
in drinking water)

KOZARINSKIY, M.A.

An algorithm for opposing waves. Metod. vych. no.2:132-138 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

KOZARNOVSKIY, D. M.

Testing materials and parts used in radio engineering Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1953. 388 p. (54-32062)

TK6553.K34

KOZAROV, A.

Determining the full individual characteristics of centrifugal fans with given measures of their operating wheels. p. 43.

GODISHNIK. Minno-geolozhki institut. Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 5, no. 1, 1957/58 (published 1959).

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
UNCL

KOZAROV, A.

"Physiocochemical and washable-technical properties of the Bulgarian kaolins from Ruse Okoliya and Novi Pazar Okcoliya and their application in industry."

p.22 (Stroitelstvo, Vol. 5, no. 2, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

KOZAROV, A.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: MINNO DELO. Vol. 13, No. 5 Sept./Oct. 1958.

KOZAROV, A. Determining the equivalent opening of mines and its practical significance for their ventilation. p. 17.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959, Unclass.

Kozarov, Asen G.

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58107

Author : Kozarov Asen G

Inst :

Title : The Physical-Chemical and Technological Properties of Bulgarian Kaolins from the Area of Ruse and New Pazar, and Their Application In Industry.

Orig Pub : Stroitelstvo, 1958, 5, No 2, 22-25.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

IVANOV, Khr., dots. inzh.; KOZAROV, As., dots. inzh. [deceased]; SHEIRETOV, K., k.t.n. inzh.; TSVETKOV, Khr. inzh.; MATEEV, M., inzh.

Theory of the work of rotary boring machines. Godishnik Min geol inst 8:195-208 '61-'62 [publ.'63]

KOZAROV, Asen, inzh.

Rock pressure, and fighting against it. Tekhnika Bulg 10 no.1:21-23 '61.

8(2)

AUTHORS: Zlatev, M. P., Kozarov, A. S., Farkhi, S. L. SOV/105-59-10-6/25

TITLE: On Transients in Negative Sequence Filters

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 33-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated here the influence exerted by electro-mechanical transients in the filter-relay system upon the faultless operation of protection against faults. The method presented here allows to determine the criterion of the selection of filter parameters as well as the possibility of corrections of the circuit diagram for an extension of the protective zone. The method is based on the following: The filter-relay system must guarantee protection from asymmetrical defects and three-phase short circuits in a definite protective zone. The response of the relay depends here on the electromagnetical transients. The character of these processes is dependent on the electric parameters of the afore-mentioned system, on the mechanical characteristics of the relay, and on the length of the protective zone. In order to ascertain how far these quantities are in agreement, two terms are introduced: (1) criterion G_1 of the parameters (which expresses the dependence of the mechanical

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parameters of the relay on the length of the protective zone); (2) the quality coefficient Q_F (which depends only on the electric parameters of the system and characterizes the electric transient). The greater Q_F the larger is the protective zone. It is therefore recommended to choose the filter parameters in such a manner that Q_F has as high a value as possible, taking account of the requirements of steady operation. The formulas for the determination of G_1 and Q_F are deduced here, further, the authors demonstrate the way in which the parameters of filter-relay systems are selected and illustrate the application of the given method by the example of a voltage filter with heterogeneous reactive elements. The theoretical considerations of this article are confirmed by experimental results. There are 4 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Mashinno-elektrotekhnicheskiy institut, Bolgariya (Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Bulgaria)

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1959

KOZAROV, G.

"People's Builder Todor Karakhristov. p. 10" (ARKHITEKTURA I STROITELSTVO) Vol. 3, No. 5, 1952, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions L.C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

KOZAROV, G.

A biological study of Galba truncatula Mull. in the districts of Velingrad and Razlog in relation to liver rot. p. 109.

GODISHNIK VOL. 48, no. 1, 1952-53-1953-54 (Published 1955)

Sofiya, Bulgaria

so. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST VOL 5, No. 7 July 1956

KOZAROV, M.

Vibration of orthotropic cylindrical shells previously loaded with axial stresses and torques. Izv vodno stop stroit BAN 49-60 4 '63.

KOZAROV, M.

Vibration of naturally orthotropic cylindrical shells.
Izv vodno stop stroit BAN 81-92 4 '63.

KOZAROV, M.

Stability and dynamics of orthotropic, elliptic and cylindrical shells. Doklady BAN 16 no. 4: 401-404 '63.

1. Vorgelegt von D. Velev, korr. Mitglied d. Akademie.

KOZAROV, M.

Stability of cylindrical shells under external pressure.
Izv vodno stop stroit BAN 61-80 4 '63.

KOZAROV, M.

Thermostability of constructionally orthotropic cylindrical shells. Izv vodno stop stroit BAN 93-110 4 '63.

KOZAROV, M.M.:

KOZAROV, M.M.: "Investigation of the stability of inclined membranes on the basis of V.Z. Vlasov's nonlinear theory". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V.V. Kuybyshev. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 44, 29 October 1955. Moscow.

Distr: 4E/

2866. Kozarov, M., An investigation of the stability of a thin, elastic and orthotropic envelope by the nonlinear theory of V. Z. Vlassov, Part I (in Bulgarian), *Stroitelstwo* 3, 5/6, 31-35, 1956; *Ref. Zh. Mekh.* no. 8, 1957, Rev. 9303.

The stability is examined of a closed, circular, orthotropic, cylindrical shell, under conditions of compound stress (axial compression, bending and torsional moments, and radially transverse pressure).

Known formulas are given to express the strains and stresses in the envelope. From these, the conditions for continuity of deformation are set up.

Next, the fundamental variational equation is derived, from which, on the assumption that the variations of the derivatives δu, δv, δw are arbitrary and independent values, the author derives the equation of equilibrium for an orthotropic, cylindrical envelope (shell).

Applying a generalized form of stress function in the equilibrium equation, for the case of an orthotropic envelope, author reduces the problem to a system of two particular nonlinear differential equations, describing the stability of a thin-walled, orthotropic, circularly-cylindrical, elastic envelope, applying corresponding static and geometric boundary conditions.

These equations are further developed for the case of initial flexure of the envelope.

The possible forms of loss of stability are discussed, as well as the suitable selection of the displacement functions u, v, w in the case of loss of stability of the envelope.

JW

The problem of determining the upper limit of critical stress of an orthotropic, circular, elastic cylindrical envelope under compound loading is examined. The result of this analysis is an extremely complicated, general formula, linking the value of the critical peak stress with the physical and geometric characteristics of the particular envelope. All known particular cases can be derived from the last-mentioned formula.

R. G. Surkin

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal, USSR

Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

KOZAROV, M.

KOZAROV, M. Research on stability of fine elastic orthotropic cylindrical shells according to V. Z. Vlasov's nonlinear theory. (Conclusion) p. 29.

Vol. 3, No. 7, 1956.
STROITELSTVO
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

25628

B/501/59/007/000/003/005
D278/D303

24.4200

AUTHOR: Kozarov, M.

TITLE: Examination of the stability of flat thin elastic shells on the basis of the V.Z. Vlasov theory

PERIODICAL: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheski institut. Otdelenie za fiziko-matematicheski i tekhnicheski nauki, v. 7-8, 35-79 - 1958

TEXT: The article contains the author's dissertation presented at and approved by the "V.V. Kuybishev" Institute of Construction Engineering in Moscow in October 1955. The dissertation deals with the problem of shell and thin plate stability. The author uses the non-linear and the linear theory of V.Z. Vlasov, and points out that the difficulty in solving problems relating to thin elastic shells consists in resolving the basic system of non-linear differential equations which would satisfy the corresponding, but very complicated limiting conditions, since there is no accurate method for their solution known at present. The

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Examination of the...

existing variation methods, whose basic principle consists in substituting the differential equilibrium condition of the separate parts by an integrated equilibrium of the whole shell body, are, however, successfully applied in practice, regardless of the linear or non-linear character of the problem. The first section of the dissertation contains derivations of the basic differential equations, methods for their solution and the method of composing stress and curvature functions which satisfy all arbitrary limiting conditions. The problem of the stability of transversely loaded spherical shells at second convergence is treated by the non-linear theory in the second section of the dissertation. Such shells are considered to be under the influence of arbitrary loads acting transversely upon the shell surface. As a result of the calculations, formulas of a closed form for critical loads are obtained. The author emphasizes the need for further experiments to confirm these results. In the third section the author treats the stability of spherical and cylindrical shells when the limiting conditions are fully satisfied. The results obtained in relation to the corresponding critical loads are compared with those obtained in the second section of

Examination of the...

the dissertation. The occurring physical changes are closely analyzed. The author confirms that the variation method given by Vlasov is convenient for use in calculating the stability of thin and flat shells and plates and leads to nearly accurate results. The use of the basic beam functions has proved very useful for determining the stress function (x,y) and the curvature function w(x,y) when problems relating to such a type of shells, where various limiting conditions are to be satisfied, had to be solved. The author succeeded in presenting an accurate solution of a problem, in which the stability of a cylindrical shell with an axial load had to be determined, as well as solutions relating to cylindrical and spherical shells acted upon by an evenly distributed tangential load. The statement by certain researchers that the limiting conditions do not influence the final results on critical loads are refuted. A more accurate solution of the stability of spherical shells and plates affected by external, evenly distributed tangential loads, and possibility of defining more accurately the meaning of the term "flat shell", when the geometrical criteria of the term is retained, are given in the article. There are 3 tables, 11 figures and 7 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

KOZAKOV, M.

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

134. A. A. Ilyushin (Moscow): Problems of the theory of plasticity under combined loading.

135. V. K. Kabulov (Tashkent): Elastic-plastic vibrations of rods of non-circular cross section.

136. V. S. Kalinin (Leningrad): The forced non-linear flexural vibrations of a homogeneous prismatic rod and a very long rectangular plate.

137. S. Kaliski (Warsaw): On a method of solving the equations of motion for an infinite anisotropic medium in the presence of a magnetic field.

138. S. N. Kan, P. A. Shinkin (Kharkov): An engineering method for the design of open prismatic shells.

139. I. I. Kandaurov (Leningrad): The distribution of vertical compressive stresses and strains in foundations in homogeneous or stratified soils.

140. B. Ia. Kantor (Kharkov): Bending of cantilever plates of variable stiffness.

141. K. S. Karapetian (Erevan): The effect of aging and anisotropy on the creep of concrete.

142. L. M. Kachanov (Leningrad): On the time of rupture in creep.

143. L. M. Kachanov (Leningrad): On some variational principles and methods in the theory of plasticity.

144. K. A. Kerimov (Baku): A procedure of determining an impact tension diagram for large deformations.

145. N. A. Kil'chevskii (Kiev): Some generalizations of the formulation of elastostatic and elasto-dynamic contact problems and methods for their solution.

146. A. Kh. Kim (Omsk): The flow of a visco-plastic medium in a cone.

147. I. A. Kitover (Leningrad): On the elastic equilibrium of thin, infinite orthotropic plates.

148. K. V. Kovalev (Kharkov): Models of the influence surfaces for the intensity of the bending moment in thin plates and shells.

149. A. D. Kovalenko (Kiev): Shallow shells of revolution of variable thickness in a three-dimensional temperature field.

150. M. Kovarov (Sofia): Dynamic stability of cylindrical and spherical shells.

151. M. Komarov (Sofia): The influence of initial imperfections of shape on the stability of thin elastic cylindrical sandwich shells under axial compression.

152. W. T. Koiter (Delft): Elastic stability and post-buckling behavior.

153. A. S. Kondratev (Kuibyshev), Yu. P. Surkov (Orenburg): The effect of support elasticity on the natural vibrations of rods.

154. I. M. Kopev, I. A. Oding (Moscow): Strength and plasticity of "whiskers".

155. B. G. Korenev (Moscow): The design of flexible plates and beams on elastic foundation.

156. M. S. Kornishin (Kazan): Bending of rectangular shallow shells with elastic ribs.

157. M. S. Kornishin (Kazan): On the solution of the nonlinear algebraic equations of shell theory.

158. V. G. Korotkin, D. M. Tarishkovskii (Leningrad): The one-dimensional problem of the consolidation of a sediment layer with variable specific weight and variable water permeability.

159. A. S. Kosmodamianskii (Saratov): The elastic equilibrium of anisotropic plate with a finite number of elliptical holes.

160. Yu. I. Kosterin (Iaroslavl), I. V. Kragelskii (Moscow): Rheological phenomena in dry friction.

161. Yu. V. Kretov (Stalinsk): Lateral stability of coupled arches with double curvature.

162. A. I. Kuznetsov (Leningrad): On the theory of plane plastic stress.

163. V. V. Kukudzhanov, L. V. Nikitin (Moscow): Propagation of elastic, visco-plastic waves in bars.

164. V. D. Kupradze (Tbilisi): The investigation of contact problems in the theory of elasticity by the method of singular integral equations.

165. N. V. Lazovskaia (Moscow): The investigation of the deformations of drains on models by the X-ray method.

166. A. Langenbach (Berlin): Application of the non-linear variational principle to some problems of the theory of elastic-plastic strains.

167. S. M. Levi (Moscow): The investigation of rheological properties of gelatin solutions.

L 17350-63 EWP(r)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC
ACCESSION NR: AP3006362 S/0258/63/003/003/0579/0584

AUTHOR: Kozarov, M. (Sofia) 51

TITLE: Thermoelastic stability of orthotropic cylindrical shells 26

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 579-584

TOPIC TAGS: thermal shell buckling, orthotropic cylindrical shell, thermoelastic shell stability, compressed cylindrical shell stability, bent cylindrical shell stability

ABSTRACT: A system of differential equations for solving problems associated with the thermoelastic stability of orthotropic circular cylindrical shells is derived by applying, in accordance with the linear-shell theory, A. Love's basic equilibrium equations for isotropic shells, assuming a membrane-stress state of the shell prior to buckling. The system of equations is applied to investigate the thermally induced instability of an orthotropic circular

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ACCESSION NR: AP3006362 O

cylindrical shell simply supported on its faces and surrounded by an external temperature field. Buckling is caused by a considerable difference in the temperatures of the skin and of the inner-shell elements. It is assumed that thermal stresses are constant along the generatrices of the shell and over its thickness and vary only in the circumferential direction (as in transverse heat flow past a shell), and that the shell is long enough and the lengths of the wrinkles in the stable range are shorter than the radius of the shell. The problem of thermal buckling is thus reduced to the problem of static stability of the same shell under axial compression, with suitable boundary conditions. Because of difficulties in determining the buckling load from the general solution obtained, the critical stresses in the particular cases of a shell under axial compression and under flexure are determined by utilizing certain simplifying assumptions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 27 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 25Jul61 DATE ACQ: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AP NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001
Card 2/2

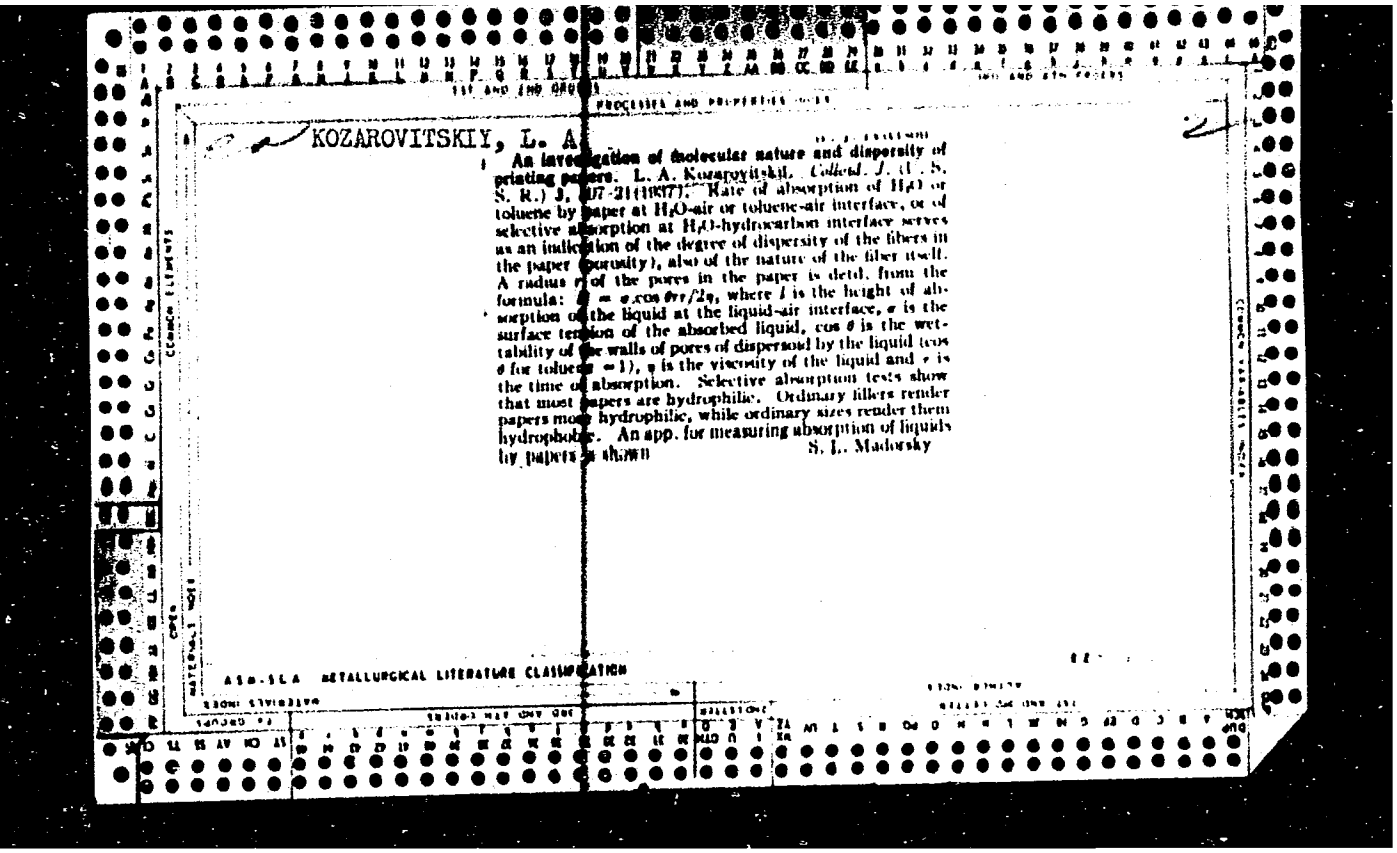
...SHVILI, E. L.; BARNAVELI, T. T.; BIBILASHVILI, I. F.; GEGIASHVILI, G. A.;
...NVILI, A. K.: KOZAROV, R. Ye., KURIDZE, R. V.: KHALDEYEVA, I. V.

Investigation of the properties of pentrating components at a depth of 200 mwe.

Report submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf, on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur, India, 2-11 Dec 1963.

RADOMIROV, P., prof.; ERMOLAEV, Iv.; KOZAROVA, M.; KHRISTOV, G.; STOIMENOVA, St.; NEDEVA, D.

Molybdenum as microfertilizer in Bulgaria. Selskostop nauka 2 no.9:1153-1160

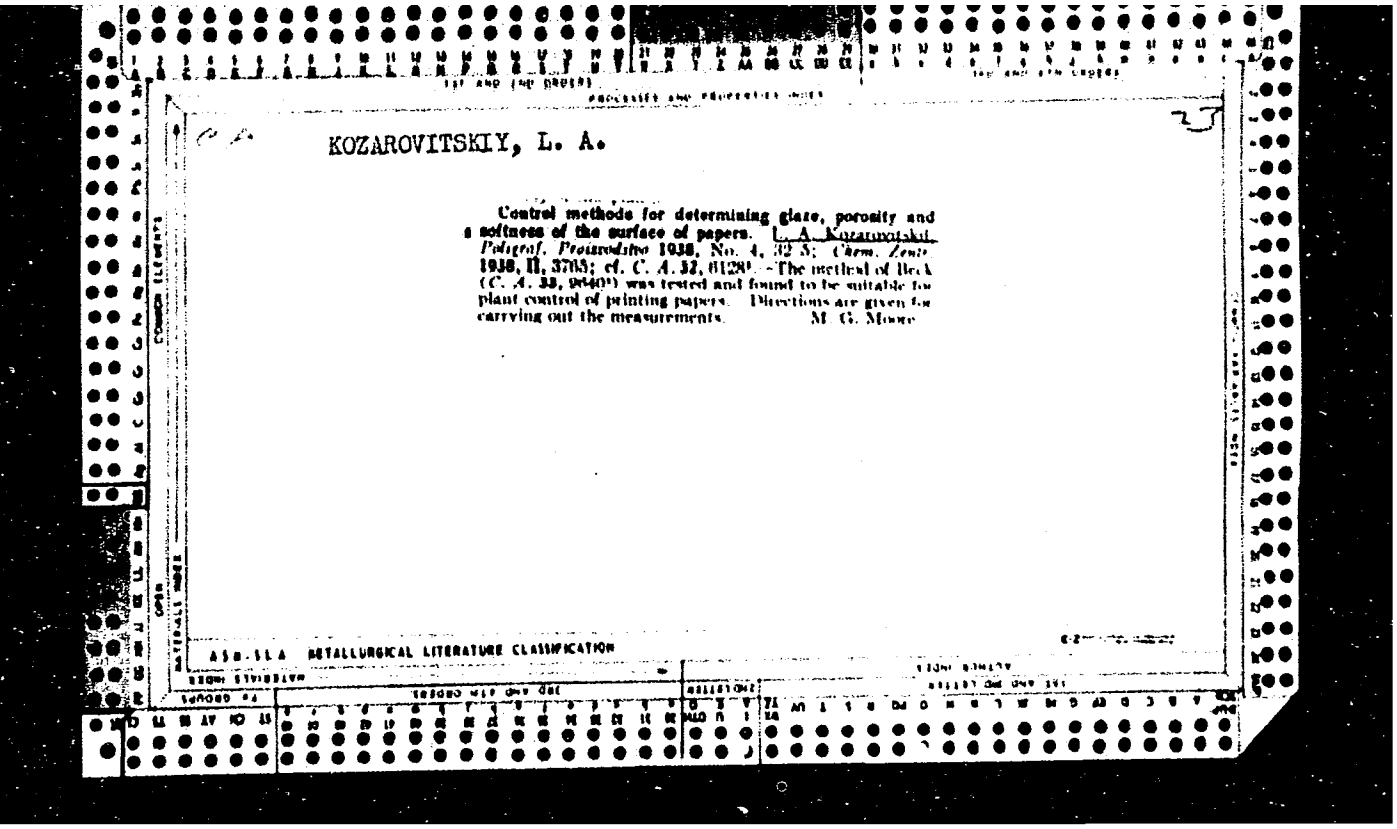


KOZAROVITSKIY, L. A.

An investigation of molecular nature and dispersity of printing papers. L. A. Kozarovitskii. *Collect. J. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 207-21(1937). Rate of absorption of H_2O or toluene by paper at H_2O-air or toluene-air interface, or of selective absorption at H_2O-hydrocarbon interface serves as an indication of the degree of dispersity of the fibers in the paper (porosity), also of the nature of the fiber itself. A radius r of the pores in the paper is detd. from the formula: $l = \sigma \cos\theta \tau r/2\eta$, where l is the height of absorption of the liquid at the liquid-air interface, σ is the surface tension of the absorbed liquid, $\cos\theta$ is the wettability of the walls of pores of dispersoid by the liquid ($\cos\theta$ for toluene = 1), η is the viscosity of the liquid and τ is the time of absorption. Selective absorption tests show that most papers are hydrophilic. Ordinary fillers render papers more hydrophilic, while ordinary sizes render them hydrophobic. An app. for measuring absorption of liquids by papers is shown.

S. L. Madorsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KOZAROVITSKIY, L. A.

Control methods for determining glaze, porosity and softness of the surface of papers. L. A. Kozarovitskii. *Bumag. Promushlen.* 1938, No. 4, 32-5; *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 3705; cf. C. A. 32, 6128⁹. The method of Beck (C. A. 33, 9540⁵) was tested and found to be suitable for plant control of printing papers. Directions are given for carrying out the measurements. M. G. Moore

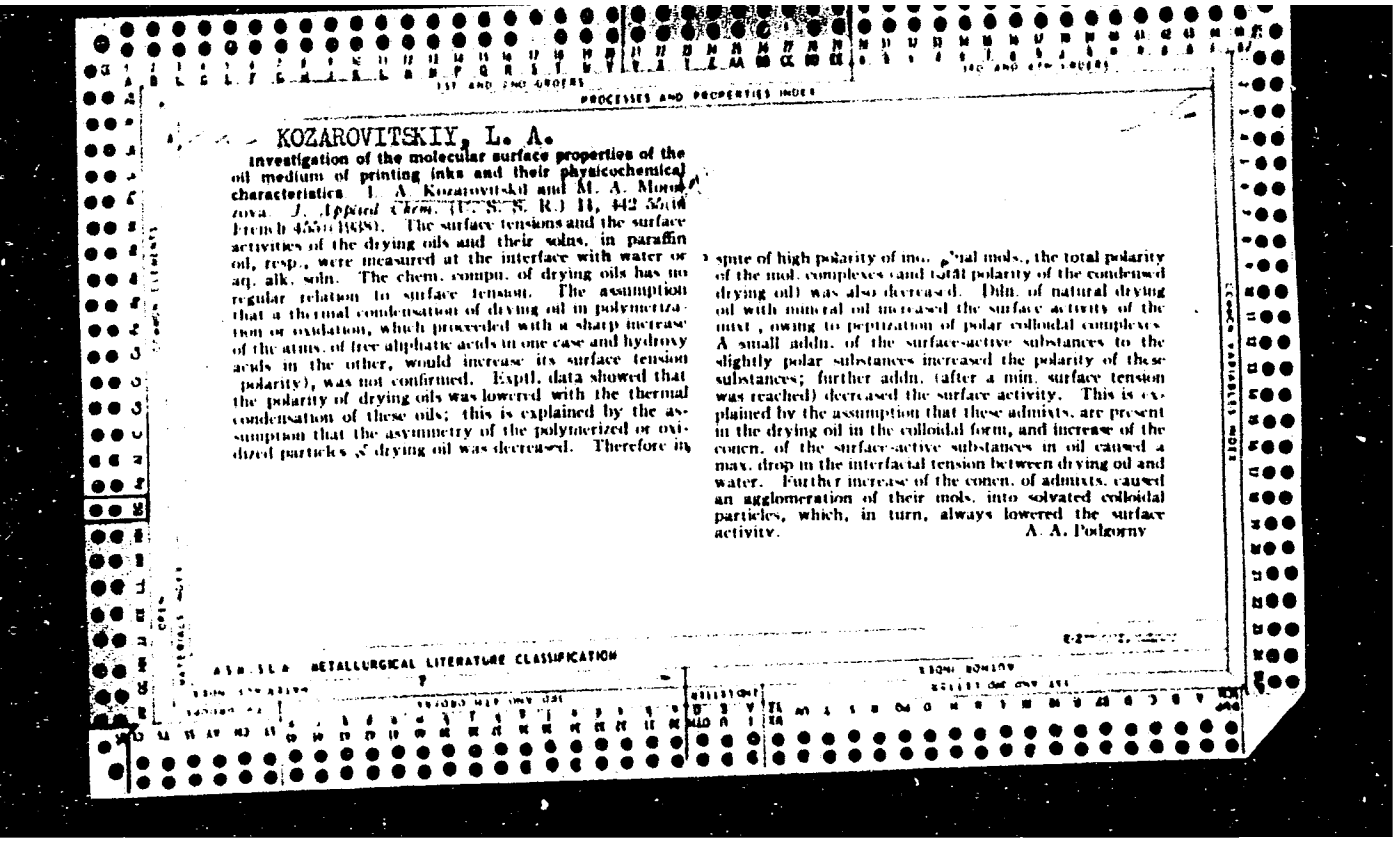
A 5 8 - 5 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

15C

KOZAROVITSKIY, L. A.

Testing [illegible] measuring the angle of contact [illegible] L. A. [illegible] (Zavod. Lab., [illegible], 7, [illegible]).—The hydro-philic or -phobic properties of [illegible] are derived from measurement of the angle of contact [illegible] of H_2O. R. T.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

KOZAROVITSKIY, L. A.

Investigation of the molecular surface properties of the oil medium of printing inks and their physicochemical characteristics. I. A. Kozarovitskii and M. A. Morozova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 11, 442-52(in French 453)(1938). The surface tensions and the surface activities of the drying oils and their solns. in paraffin oil, resp., were measured at the interface with water or aq. alk. soln. The chem. compn. of drying oils has no regular relation to surface tension. The assumption that a thermal condensation of drying oil in polymerization or oxidation, which proceeded with a sharp increase of the amts. of free aliphatic acids in one case and hydroxy acids in the other, would increase its surface tension (polarity), was not confirmed. Expt. data showed that the polarity of drying oils was lowered with the thermal condensation of these oils; this is explained by the assumption that the asymmetry of the polymerized or oxidized particles of drying oil was decreased. Therefore in spite of high polarity of mol. "tal mols., the total polarity of the mol. complexes (and total polarity of the condensed drying oil) was also decreased. Dilu. of natural drying oil with mineral oil increased the surface activity of the mixt., owing to peptization of polar colloidal complexes. A small addn. of the surface-active substances to the slightly polar substances increased the polarity of these substances; further addn. (after a min. surface tension was reached) decreased the surface activity. This is explained by the assumption that these admixts. are present in the drying oil in the colloidal form, and increase of the concn. of the surface-active substances in oil caused a max. drop in the interfacial tension between drying oil and water. Further increase of the concn. of admixts. caused an agglomeration of their mols. into solvated colloidal particles, which, in turn, always lowered the surface activity. A. A. Polgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KOZAROVITSKIY, L.A., (Moscow); GALKINA, A.L., (Moscow).

Method for obtaining standard prints for testing of laboratory characteristics of colored ink. Poligr. proiz. 4:27-30 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Color-printing) (Printing-ink)

KOZAROVITSKIY, L. A.

The elasto-viscous properties of printing inks. L. A. Kozarovitskii and S. Ya. Shalyt. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 15, 437-41(1953).—The yield point P for shear of 9 com. printing inks increased in time after destruction of the ink structure by stirring; 1 min. after discontinuation of the stirring, P ranged from 360 to 8700 dynes/sq. cm. and gradually increased, e.g., twofold. This thixotropic setting was practically accomplished in 2 hrs. The final P was about 1, 12, and 22 $\times 10^3$ for inks contg. 8, 20, and 25% gas carbon in polymerized linseed oil. The 20% ink had, e.g., modulus of true elasticity 17 $\times 10^4$ dynes/sq. cm., true viscosity 13 $\times 10^6$ poises, viscosity of elastic after-effect 5 $\times 10^6$ poises, period of relaxation 280 sec., and period of elastic after-effect 80 sec. J. J. Bikerman

KOZAROVITSKIY, L. A.; Shalyt, S. Ya.

"Study of the Structural Mechanical Properties of Printing Inks and the Behavior of the Latter in Printing Processes" (Issledovaniye strukturno-Mekhanicheskikh svoystv pechatnykh krasok i povedeniye poslednikh v pechatnykh protsessakh) from the book Trudy of the Third All-Union Conference on Colloid Chemistry, pp. 197-208, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956

(Report given at abovd conference, Minsk, 21-4 Dec 53)

Authors: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Polygraphic Industry and Engineering.

KOZAROVITSKIY, L. A.,

"The mechanism of the printing process and the influence of the rheological properties or printing dyes."

report presented at the Fourth All-Union Conference on Colloidal Chemistry, Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, 12-16 May 1958 (Koll zhur, 20,5, p.677-9, '58, Tauhman, A.B)

KOZARovitskiy, L. A. Doc Tech Sci -- (diss) "The technological properties of paper and dye and their interrelation in the processes of printing. [redacted] Physicochemical bases of the interrelation, and methods of studying the technological properties." Mos, 1959. 51 pp (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education USSR. Mos Chem-Technological Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev), 150 copies. [redacted] Appendix: A short description of methods and apparatus developed by the author and his coworkers in the process of study. 12 pp with diagrams. (KL, 47-59, 114)

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Effect of the structural and mechanical properties of printing inks on their behavior in the printing process. Koll. shur. 22 no. 6:649-657 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poligraficheskoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

(Printing ink)

KOZAROVITSKIY, L.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FLYATE, D.M., red.; POSTNOVA, I.D., red.; SHENDAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.; PETRENKO, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Basic characteristics of chalk overlay paper for printing and methods for their control] Osnovnye svoistva melovannoi bumagi dlia pechati i metody ikh kontrolia. Moskva, TSentr. in-t tekhn. informatsii i ekon. issl. po lesnoi, bumazhnoi i derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl., 1962. 147 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Paper--Testing) (Printing)

BEREZIN, B.I., otv. red.; KOZAROVITSKIY, L.A., red.; MEDVEDEV, Ye.K., red.; POPOVA, A.L., red.; POPOVKADUKHIN, P.A., red. SEMENOV, S.S., red.; SOPOVA, O.I., red.

[Transactions of the Conference on the Scientific Basis of the Processes of Printing and Methods for Their Improvement] Trudy Konferentsii po nauchnym osnovam protsessov pechataniia i putiam ikh sovershenstvovaniia, Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. ob-vo poligr. i izdatel'stv. No.1. 1961. 44 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Konferentsiya po nauchnym osnovam protsessov pechataniya i putyam ikh sovershenstvovaniya, Moscow, 1961.

BOGOMOLOVA, Ye.M.; SAAKYAN, S.A.; KOZAROVITSKIY, L.B.

Conditioned imitation reflexes in fishes. Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.8: 50-54 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Moskovskogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Conditioned response) (Fishes--Habits and behavior)

KOZAROVITSKIY, L.B.(Moskva)

"Waves above us" by O.F.Khludova. Reviewed by L.B.Kozarovitskii.
Priroda 49 no.11:118-120 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Marine biology) (Khludova, O.F.)

DOLIN, Aleksandr Osipovich, prof.; KOZAROVITSKIY, L.B., red.; KAPYSHEVA, V.S., red. izd-va; GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Pathology of the higher nervous activity] Patologiia vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola." 1962. 338 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(BRAIN—DISEASES)

KOZAROVITSKIY, L.Ya., inzh.; LERNER, A.S., inzh.

Mechanization and automation of the shakeout of large and medium molds. Mashinostroenie no.5:70-75 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ukrgiprostanok.

DWORSKI, Mieczyslaw; KOZARSKA, Jadwiga

Vegetative seizures of central origin. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 12 no.1:79-85 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: doc. dr M. Demianowska.

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM dis)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM dis)

HEIMRATH, Zofia; KOZARSKA, Jadwiga

Autonomic seizures of central origin during the course of rheumatic disease. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.10:365-366 5 Mr '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr Maria Wierzbowska i z Kliniki Psychitrycznej AM we Wroclawiu; kierownik: doc. dr Maria Demianowska.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER compl) (BRAIN dis)
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM dis)

DWORSKI, Mieczyslaw; KOZARSKA, Jadwiga

EEG and pneumoencephalographic studies on a case of epileptic mental disorders. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 12 no.4:623-626 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM we Wroclawiu.Kierownik: doc. dr M. Demianowska.

(EPILEPSY) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (VENTRICULOGRAPHY) (MENTAL DISORDERS)

DWORSKI, Mieczyslaw; KOZARSKA, Jadwiga

A case of psychic disturbances of epileptic type in the light of EEG examinations and the pneumoencephalogram. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.4:623-626 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Klinika Psychiatryczna, Akademia Medyczna, Wroclaw. Kierownik: doc. dr M.Demianowska.

KOZARSKA, Jadwiga; DWORSKI, Mieczyslaw

Unusual cases of prehypnotic stupor (so-called hypnotic ecstasy in psychiatric legal expertise. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no.4:561-566 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: doc. dr M. Demianowska.
(UNCONSCIOUSNESS) (HOMICIDE)
(JURISPRUDENCE) (PSYCHIATRY)

KOZARSKI, Edward

Poland

Magister Inzynier

no affiliation given

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